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Term: L6 and ((ribose or ribonucleotide$1) near5 (termin$2 or end$1))

Display: 10 **Documents in Display Format:** - **Starting with Number** 1

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Search History

DATE: Thursday, October 26, 2006 **Purge Queries** Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L7	L6 and ((ribose or ribonucleotide$1) near5 (termin$2 or end$1))	18	L7
L6	l2 and (primer$1 near5 modif$7)	26	L6
L5	l2 and (primer$1 neaer5 modif$7)	0	L5
L4	L3 and (ribose or ribonucleotide$1)	1	L4
L3	L2 and (primer$1 near5 (termin$2 or end$1) near5 modif$7)	2	L3
L2	L1 and (primer$1 near5 homopolym$4)	91	L2
L1	librar$3 near5 (target$1 or nucleic acid or polynucleotide$1 or oligonucleotide$1)	29096	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

```
> s primer#(10a)(homopolym####)
L1          438 PRIMER#(10A)(HOMOPOLYM####)

=> s l1 and (3' end# or 3' termin##)(10a)(modif#######)
L2            0 L1 AND (3' END# OR 3' TERMIN##)(10A)(MODIF#######)

=> s l1 and ((3' end# or 3' termin##)(10a)(modif#######))
L3            0 L1 AND ((3' END# OR 3' TERMIN##)(10A)(MODIF#######))

=> s l1 and ((end# or termin##)(10a)modif#######)
L4            5 L1 AND ((END# OR TERMIN##)(10A) MODIF#######)

=> s l4 and librar###
L5            0 L4 AND LIBRAR###

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L6            2 DUP REM L4 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l6 1-2 bib ab kwic

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN   2006:234803  CAPLUS
DN   144:306410
TI   Controlling the extendability of primers in nucleic acid amplifications
     and prevent primer extension products acting as primers
IN   Rabbani, Elazar; Stavrianopoulos, Jannis G.; Donegan, James J.; Coleman,
     Jack
PA   USA
SO   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 59 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 896,897.
     CODEN: USXXCO
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 2
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     --------------      ----   --------    --------------------     --------
PI   US 2006057583        A1    20060316    US 2003-693481           20031024
     US 2004161741        A1    20040819    US 2001-896897           20010630
     CA 2390141           AA    20021230    CA 2002-2390141          20020610
     JP 2003088390        A2    20030325    JP 2002-192771           20020701
     US 2005009077        A1    20050113    US 2004-900455           20040727
     US 2005233343        A1    20051020    US 2004-900452           20040727
     US 2006040270        A1    20060223    US 2004-900451           20040727
     US 2006099601        A1    20060511    US 2004-900453           20040727
     US 2006172310        A1    20060803    US 2004-900454           20040727
     US 2005170370        A1    20050804    US 2004-902587           20040729
     US 2005202455        A1    20050915    US 2004-902629           20040729
     US 2005202456        A1    20050915    US 2004-902640           20040729
     US 2005214784        A1    20050929    US 2004-902641           20040729
     US 2006014156        A1    20060119    US 2004-902682           20040729
     US 2006035238        A1    20060216    US 2004-902597           20040729
     US 2006040271        A1    20060223    US 2004-902567           20040729
     US 2006040272        A1    20060223    US 2004-902586           20040729
PRAI US 2001-896897       B2    20010630
AB   Methods of controlling the behavior of nucleic acids in amplification
     reactions to prevent unwanted side-reactions are described.  These methods
     can apply to DNA or RNA, and to primers, especially those containing universal
     detection tags (UDTs.).  They prevent the primers from being amplified in
     the absence of the target sequence, and prevent amplification products
     from acting as primers themselves.  This may involve modifying
     the 3'-end of the primer to prevent it from being used in the
     absence of a target, e.g. by treatment with periodate, or the use of
     ribose analogs.  This may include the use of a terminal transferase to add
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L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 1992:482919 CAPLUS
DN 117:82919
TI Inhibition of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 reverse transcriptase by 3'-blocked oligonucleotide primers
AU Austermann, Sabine; Kruhoeffer, Mogens; Grosse, Frank
CS Dep. Virol. Immunol., German Primate Cent., Goettingen, W-3400, Germany
SO Biochemical Pharmacology (1992), 43(12), 2581-9
CODEN: BCPCA6; ISSN: 0006-2952
DT Journal
LA English
AB HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT) (EC 2.7.7.49) with a high specific activity has been purified from the overexpressing Escherichia coli strain DH5α[pJS3.7]. Steady-state kinetics of DNA synthesis catalyzed by RT were analyzed on polyriboadenylate 20-mer of (3'-5')deoxythymidylate [poly(rA).(dT)20] and polyribouridylate 20-mer of (3'-5')-deoxyadenylate [poly(rU).(dA)20] homopolymeric template-primers. Km Values of 40 and 140 nM (3'-OH ends) and Kcat values of 4 and 0.14 sec-1 were determined for the two different substrates. Oligonucleotide primers (dA)20 and (dT)20 were elongated in a terminal transferase-catalyzed reaction (EC 2.7.7.31) with ddATP, 3'-dATP (cordycepin), 2',3'-epoxy-ATP and arabino-ATP; and ddTTP, 3'-azido-TTP, 3'-dUTP, 3'-F-dTTP and rUTP, resp. The resulting oligonucleotides were hybridized to their complementary templates and the inhibitory potential of these compds. toward DNA synthesis started from unchanged primers was measured. Oligonucleotides with unextendable 3'-groups were shown to act as strong inhibitors of DNA synthesis catalyzed by HIV-1 RT. In particular, poly(rA).(dT)20-[ddTMP] and poly(rU).(dA)20-[3'-dAMP] were potent competitive inhibitors, displaying Ki values of about 6 and 12 nM, resp. Also 3'-azido-, and 3'-fluoro-terminated oligonucleotides showed competitive inhibition with inhibition consts. in the range of 20-35 nM. In contrast, 2',3'-epoxy-terminated (dA)21 displayed a mixed-type inhibition with a Ki value of 67 nM. Arabino-terminated (dA)21 was found to be an uncompetitive inhibitor of HIV-1 RT with an inhibition constant of 318 nM. Arabino-terminated primers did not act as strict chain terminators because they could be elongated by HIV-1 RT. This study provides information on the structure-activity relationship of modified 3'-termini of primer mols. which might be exploited as inhibitors of HIV in the future.
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